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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

EXILE OF VIETNAMESE NATIONALS TO SIBERIA DENIED

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese 30 Dec 81 p 8

[Article by T.T.: "Half-a-Million Vietnamese Nationals to Siberia?"]

[Text] Recently, some groups of politicians in exile launched the sensational news that Hanoi was sending "half-a-million people into exile in Siberia" to "pay its debts to the Soviet Union and other communist countries." "For the North Vietnamese communists, detaining millions of people in the Vietnamese gulags" is thus not enough; that is why they are now "maltreating half-a-million people by sending them to the icy Siberian gulags."

A Longstanding Program of Cooperation

In strict accordance with the psywar rule of thumb, to be effective, each rumor must be based on 1-percent truth and 99-percent falsehood--the 1-percent truth being indispensable to lead the listener to swallow the remaining 99 percent. The false news about the "exile of half-a-million Vietnamese nationals to Siberia" is consistent with the abovementioned rule of thumb since it emanates from the actual fact that there exists a program of labor cooperation between Vietnam and the European socialist countries.

Everyone knows that to build a war-torn country, we need to train many skillful engineers, specialists and workers. In this training task, Vietnam has received great help from the Soviet Union, GDR, Bulgaria and other socialist countries. This assistance is twofold: On the one hand, these countries send specialists to our country to help us train our people, especially at vocational middle schools; on the other hand, Vietnamese practical students and workers go to these countries to work as apprentices. As far back as 1967 when the United States escalated the war, 6,000 Vietnamese male and female youths were sent to the Soviet Union to undergo scientific, technical and industrial training. In 1973, 6,000 more were sent out. Of course, this cooperation in the field of labor has been stepped up since the complete liberation of our country and especially after the signing of a long-term economic cooperation agreement between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Speaking of the program to send people to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the purposes of training and apprenticeship, a Western diplomat said after visiting Vietnam: "In reality, this program has nothing new. What is new is only the figure." (the U.S. paper LOS ANGELES TIMES, 9 November 1981)

Mutual Benefit

So what is this figure? According to reliable sources, the number of people sent to the East European countries has come to about 50,000 (it follows that the politicians in exile have, with a stroke of the pen, added a zero to round it up to a half-million). In the next 5 years, it may double.

On arrival in the socialist countries, students in practical training first learn their trades and then work really at various enterprises. During the latter period, they enjoy the same salaries and working and living conditions as their colleagues in the host countries. In comparison with the present living conditions in our countries, going abroad to receive vocational training and to work in such a fashion is, of course, a very attractive proposal. Therefore, the number of people who want to go far exceeds that of those allowed to go (with the inevitable consequence that some have even resorted to bribery to be allowed to go). In distorting these facts into "forced labor" and "exile," the abovementioned politicians are, indeed, not afraid of being ridiculous.

As pointed out by the LOS ANGELES TIMES (in the abovementioned issue), this labor cooperation program is "beneficial to all the parties concerned." The individual laborer has an opportunity to learn an occupation, to acquire professional skill and also to earn a high income enabling him to aid his family while the Vietnamese state can solve the problem of vocational training and partly eliminate unemployment which is a war aftermath; the host country can, in turn, solve the problem of workers' shortage in various sectors of its developing industry.

A Real Worldwide Situation

There is, however, an aspect which sets the abovementioned labor cooperation program quite apart from the "labor export" usually seen in the Third World countries: At present, 1 million people (including 200,000 Thai and 100,000 South Koreans) are working in the Near and Middle East countries. In the United States, there are now more than 300,000 South Koreans, more than 700,000 Filipinos and millions of Mexicans. There are millions of North Africans, Turks and African blacks in France, West Germany or in the underdeveloped regions of South European countries such as Portugal, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece... There is, nevertheless, a common aspect which stems from an objective reality--the uneven economic development of all countries.

This reality gives good food for thought to anyone concerned about the future of the world but pondering must be based on this essential condition: A distinction between truthful information involving objective data and figures, on the one hand, and psywar propaganda tricks, on the other.

9332

CSO: 4209/169

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR HOLDS CONFERENCE ON SECURITY, ORDER IN 1981

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Dec 81 pp 1,4

[Article: "Ministry of Interior Recapitulates Task of Protecting Political Security and Social Order and Safety in 1981; Comrade Pham Hung Participates in the Conference and Launches an Emulation Movement"]

[Text] Recently the Ministry of Interior held a conference to recapitulate the task of protecting political security and social order and safety in 1981. Participating in the conference were large numbers of key leadership cadres of the local People's Public Security units and of the general departments and departments of the Ministry, and representatives of the central organs of the internal affairs bloc. Comrade Pham Hung, a member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Interior, presided over the conference.

The report of the conference affirmed that in 1981 the reactionary Chinese expansionists, in league with the U.S. imperialists, feverishly stepped up their sabotage activities in many respects, especially their economic and ideological sabotage, and carried out espionage and commando activities, military provocations, and schemes to weaken us so that they could annex Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries and open the way for expanding their hegemony in Southeast Asia and the world. In our country, they sent hundreds of intelligence agents and spies to infiltrate the villages and hamlets in the high-altitude areas along the border to engage in surreptitious activities to divide the ethnic groups and encourage counterrevolutionary violence. They used reactionaries among the Chinese and the criminals and reactionaries among the ethnic minority groups to cause trouble and sabotage us politically, economically, culturally, socially, etc. But they were defeated and political security and social order and safety were assured.

Coping with the above-mentioned plots and acts of the enemy and implementing the resolutions of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, under the direct leadership of the local party committee echelons, the People's Public Security forces united and coordinated closely with the People's Army and the mass organizations, created all-round, strong strength, continually attacked and smashed the enemy's sabotage plots, strongly and fundamentally defended the political security of the homeland and social order and safety, facilitated the implementation of the 1981 state plan, and did a good job of serving the lives of the people.

The People's Public Security forces simultaneously fighting and carrying out a campaign to build pure, strong forces, and promoting a mass movement to protect the security of the homeland in the new situation, achieved good results. The public security organization, from the Ministry down to the base level, was fundamentally improved and began to operate more effectively. All public security forces carried out training, improved their political-ideological consciousness, firmly grasped the missions and responsibilities of each echelon, firmly grasped the Ministry of Interior orders, strengthened their sense of responsibility and consciousness of organization and discipline, went all-out in serving the people, resolutely struggled against conservative, backward thoughts, administrative-bureaucratic working methods, and the disease of arrogance and authoritarianism toward the masses, and strengthened the revolutionary qualities of the cadres and men.

In addition to the great victories that have been won, the task of protecting political security and social order and safety is also beset with a number of deficiencies and shortcomings. Instances of lack of vigilance and rightist tendencies toward the enemy still occur, in many places internal security is still loose, and despite positive struggle corruption, the stealing of state property, and the activities of hooligans, thugs, speculators, and blackwarkers have not been fundamentally overcome. In some localities the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland is not yet strong.

Contributing to the common victory during the year, the public security forces in many localities have achieved many outstanding accomplishments. The Ministry of Interior has awarded the circulating reward flag of the Council of Ministers to the Lang Son and Ho Chi Minh City public security units, the two units with the most brilliant accomplishments. The Ministry's emulation recapitulation flags have been awarded to the public security forces of 11 provinces and municipalities and to 9 departments under the Ministry, and many Ministry of Interior certificates of commendation were awarded to many other units.

The conference also set forth the basic requirements of the struggle to defend political security and social order and safety at present which are as follows:

It is necessary to firmly grasp the two strategic missions of the party and state: successfully building socialism, and strengthening national defense and security and being prepared to fight and fighting victoriously to defend the homeland. We must always enter deeply into investigating and studying the enemy's situation, maintain vigilance, take the initiative in preventing -- and in attacking and defeating -- all sabotage plots and activities of the enemy, eliminate the speculators, blackmarketters, hooligans, thugs, and other criminals, and defeat the all-round war of sabotage waged by the Beijing expansionists, in league with the U.S. imperialists. We must firmly grasp the dictatorship of the proletariat and build and defend the collective mastership right of the working people in order to continually and strongly develop the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland. We must develop the political, economic, cultural, and social strength of the mass organization and achieve close cooperation among the internal affairs sectors, achieve close unity and coordination between the People's Public Security forces and the People's Army, and closely combine national defense and security. We must create and develop the combined strength of national defense and national security, both taking the initiative in stoutly defending and

consolidating our inner ranks and taking the initiative in strongly attacking all sabotage activities of the enemy. We must build extensive people's security forces and develop the hard-core assault role of the People's Public Security forces, use all specialized and scientific-technical measures, and continually attack and defeat all schemes of the enemy. We must positively build People's Public Security forces that are pure and strong in all respects -- political, ideological, and professional -- and assure that they can fight continually in order to outstandingly fulfill all missions.

In order to meet the above-mentioned basic requirements, in the immediate future it is necessary to strongly motivate the mass movement to defend the security of the homeland within the ranks of the party, government, and mass organizations, and among the various categories of people, and to urgently carry out an all-round consolidation and purify the strategic areas along the border and the coast, and the other strategic areas so that they can take the initiative in defending themselves and attacking the enemy. We must strengthen the task of defending the important political, economic, and national defense bases. In doing so, we must pay attention to purifying our ranks, maintaining secrecy, and protecting socialist property. It is necessary to consolidate the forces defending the bases and the local armed forces. We must strengthen the maintenance of security and order and do a good job of protecting the holding of party congresses at the various echelons. We must continue to promote the campaign to build pure, strong People's Public Security forces.

Comrade Pham Hung recapitulated the situation and delivered a speech to the conference. Speaking of the mission of protecting security and social security and order in 1982, he carefully analyzed the enemy's situation and the revolutionary situation and mission, and analyzed the unity between the two strategic missions of the revolution at present and the basic and immediate requirements of the security work. He stressed that in order to do a good job of fulfilling their missions the public security cadres and men must continually manifest the concepts of attacking the enemy, attacking to achieve mastery, and achieving mastery in order to attack. They must fully understand the viewpoint that "the three Indochinese countries are one battlefield," correctly carry out the line of "the party leads, the people serve as the masters, and the state organs manage," the entire proletarian dictatorship system, and continually promote the movement for the masses to protect the security of the homeland. They must do a better job of implementing National Defense-Interior Interministerial Directives 01 and 02. The public security forces must strongly develop the results of training, undergo strong transformations in thought and action, and assure the good fulfillment of missions. In the immediate future, it is necessary to do a good job of protecting the people's enjoyment of Tet and the Fifth Party Congress.

On behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of Interior, comrade Pham Hung launched throughout the People's Public Security forces an emulation movement to protect the security of the homeland in 1982 and asked the delegates participating in the conference to convey his greetings for the coming new year to the party and governmental leadership comrades in the localities, sectors, and units, and to the cadres and men of the People's Army. He thanked the sectors, mass organizations,

and people who worked to help the public security forces do a good job of fulfilling their missions, and sent greetings to the cadres and men of the public security forces protecting the bases, the people's security teams, and the families of wounded soldiers and war dead.

5616

CSO: 4209/186

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PROVINCIAL CADRES' CONFERENCES STUDY VCP DOCUMENTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Cadres' Conferences in Thanh Hoa, Ha Tuyen, Vinh Phu, Lang Son and Nghia Binh Provinces Show Unanimity Toward VCP Central Committee Documents They Study"]

[Text] Thanh Hoa Province was preparing for the congresses at all levels with enthusiasm resulting from a totally successful tenth-month rice crop in terms of cultivated area, yield and volume of the grain crop. In the recent days nearly 400 key cadres of the province were meeting to study the VCP Central Committee documents which would be presented at the Fifth Party Congress and to prepare for the congresses at all levels to be held in the province. On the basis of the observations by the Central Committee in connection with the locality's reality, the conference showed a high degree of unanimity toward evaluating the situation and the guidelines and tasks as mentioned in the draft reports and confirmed that the line adopted at the Fourth Party Congress was the correct one. It recognized the fact that in the last 5 years the local areas in the province were encountering frequent natural calamities and drought, but the party organization and people of Thanh Hoa were capable of reducing the difficulties and stabilizing the living conditions because they were following the guidelines set by the Fourth Party Congress and the subsequent resolutions of the VCP Central Committee.

The conference expressed its determination to properly organize the congresses at different levels, ranging from basic to district and provincial level, within the province. On this occasion, the province was stepping up the productive labor emulation movement aimed at growing the fifth-month and spring rice and taking good care of the winter crop and urging all enterprises, work sites, state forests and small industrial and handicraft installations to fulfill the 1981 state plan. All districts pledged to join the emulation movement to fulfill early their grain and food obligation. So far 10 districts have already contributed their share of the obligation to deliver paddy to the state. The province as a whole has finished first-round plowing in nearly 50 percent of the area to be used to grow the fifth-month and spring rice.

The Ha Tuyen, Vinh Phu, Lang Son and Nghia Binh Provincial VCP Committees also held their own conferences for the key cadres to study the documents of the VCP Central Committee. All of these cadres' conferences showed a high degree of unanimity toward the contents of the draft political and party-building reports.

5598

CSO: 4209/177

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CADRES' CONFERENCES SHOW UNANIMITY TOWARD VCP DOCUMENTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Conferences of Key Cadres of Hai Hung, Thai Binh Provinces Show High Degree of Unanimity Toward VCP Central Committee Documents"]

[Text] The Hai Hung Provincial VCP Committee has just held a conference that gathered key cadres from 12 districts and cities and from committees, sectors and subordinate units to study the Central Committee documents that would be presented to the Fifth Party Congress.

Joyful about a successful tenth-month crop with the highest cultivated areas and grain output so far, the delegates were highly unanimous about the evaluation of the situation and the guidelines and tasks as mentioned in the documents.

The conference expressed an absolute confidence in the leadership of the VCP Central Committee and Political Bureau and a determination to properly carry on the convening of party organization congresses at all levels. The Provincial VCP Standing Committee would be sending many capable cadres to districts and cities to reinforce the key cadres there, to prepare for convening congresses of basic-level party organizations and at the same time to step up the emulation movement to score achievements in all fields to celebrate convening the party congress: exceeding the goal set for cultivated areas in the 1981-1982 fifth-month and spring rice crops, ensuring overfulfillment of the 1981 plan and making good preparations for the 1982 plan.

The Thai Binh Provincial VCP Committee has just held a conference that gathered key cadres from eight districts and cities and from committees, sectors and subordinate units to study the Central Committee documents. The conference was highly unanimous about the evaluation of the situation and guidelines and tasks and affirmed the successes in the last 5 years.

The conference decided about the plan and positive measures aimed at properly convening party organization congresses at all levels and approved a program of

emulative action to score achievements to celebrate convening the Fifth Party Congress: throughout the province to concentrate energy on successfully growing the 1981-1982 fifth-month and spring rice crops; to ensure attaining the cultivated area goal of 75,450 hectares and the yield of 34 quintals of paddy per hectare; to improve the acid and saline soil of 32,000 hectares by using lime, phosphate fertilizer and azolla, thus creating favorable conditions for stabilizing crop yields; and to make good preparations for the 1982 state plan in order to be successful from the very first days and months.

5598

CSO: 4209/177

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATES' COMMENTS ON PLANNING, MINING PUBLISHED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Dec 81 p 2

[Excerpt from Debates at the Second Session of the National Assembly, Seventh Term, Regarding the Implementation of the 1982 State Plan]

[Text] On the Three-Part Plan and Current Prices

1. As regards the three-part plan, we believe that the policy of allowing enterprises to draft two-part plans has the following shortcomings:

Basic materials, raw materials, and fuel are distributed and managed by the state. But the enterprises seek ways to arbitrarily exchange those materials, raw materials, and fuel at negotiated prices. So they become increasingly lax and establish exchange relationships with one another by exchanging the materials and raw materials of the first part of the plan, retaining some of the products produced to meet their plan norms in order to exchange them, or finding ways to make deals to obtain materials and raw materials in state warehouses.

We believe that it is a mistake to put state materials and raw materials in circulation or exchange them freely among the enterprises, among the localities, or even with the collective economy. That causes much confusion and encourages the negative act of seeking ways to obtain state materials and raw materials so that they can be bought and sold. The value of materials does not change, but each place sets prices arbitrarily to benefit enterprises or individuals.

The results are that products are not concentrated in the hands of the state and many enterprises retain 40 to 50 percent of the products produced in accordance with their self-production plans to exchange for materials and raw materials or to sell on the market at arbitrary, chaotic prices set by the enterprises. Some products have three or four different prices, etc. The accounting of the enterprises is also confused and unmanageable, for their budgets and cash cannot be managed.

In actuality, all enterprises seek ways to enable themselves to have the second part of the plan, and even the forestry enterprises which engage in lumbering demand two-part plans; although the forests are natural resources of the state and the transportation facilities and fuel also belong to the state, they draft two-part plans in order to sell products at higher prices. Or in the case of brick and tile enterprises, the clay, coal, and electricity belong to the state but they

have two-part plans in order to exchange their products for coal and sell them at arbitrary prices.

Therefore, we agree with the direction of improving planning, as set forth in the report of the Council of Ministers.

-- Drafting state plans in three planning echelons, with legal norms assigned by the government to each planning echelon and with assured cost accounting and commercial accounting.

The enterprise should have only one plan assigned by the state. If on the basis of balancing the principal materials and raw materials, the enterprise endeavors to economize it is encouraged to produce additional products in order to surpass the plan, and the state has the incentive policy of allowing the enterprise to retain a high percentage of the profit earned on products produced beyond the plan.

With regard to materials and raw materials which are called for by the plans but which the state cannot provide in full, we still encourage the enterprises to establish contacts and seek them (principally surplus materials and raw materials, products produced in excess of the plan, waste materials, agricultural and forestry products, etc.) in the state and collective economic sectors at negotiated prices, with the authorization of the upper-echelon managing organ (a ministry, people's committee, bureau, etc.), and with the policy of making up for losses incurred in purchasing such materials and raw materials. In order to assure production costs, cost accounting, and the obligations of the enterprises toward the state, it is necessary to stabilize them in accordance with the common regulations regarding state economic management.

The price and financial organs, and the local people's committee, make up for such losses in the process of circulating goods.

Furthermore, the enterprises with excess labor capabilities can draft additional secondary production plans in order to provide additional jobs and improve the workers' living conditions.

2. With regard to the price policy, during the period of the implementation of the price policy in Hoang Lien Son, we believe that:

-- The system of wholesale prices of materials (POL, coal, electricity, transportation fees, wood, construction materials etc.) has increased. The system of requisition-purchase prices of agricultural products and foodstuffs has increased five-fold which along with the increases in transportation fees, depreciation, salary supplements, etc., have caused the enterprises producing production means and consumer goods to experience sudden increases in production expenses. The enterprise production costs have increased excessively; losses have been incurred with regard to many products, as well as transportation; and production costs have even exceeded the retail guidance prices, so losses have also been incurred in circulation, which is creating a new bottleneck with regard to both production and circulation, reduced accumulation, and reduced budgetary funds, while payments from the budgetary funds have increased many times.

The following are a few examples in the localities:

- In 1980 cargo and passenger transportation made a profit of 800,000 dong, but this year it incurred a loss of 4.8 million dong.
- In 1980 a profit of 1,079 dong was earned on the production of a ton of castor sugar, but this year there was a loss of 2,900 dong per ton.
- In 1980 a profit of five dong was made on each liter of white alcohol, but this year the profit was only two dong.
- In 1980 a profit of 1,910 dong was made on each ton of paper of the various kinds, but this year there was a loss of 430 dong.
- With regard to the raising of hogs and sows, production costs amount to 85 dong per kilogram, the production costs of a kilogram of pork on-the-hoof are 25 dong, etc.

Therefore, production in the state economic sector has encountered difficulties, production expenses have increased, production costs are too high, and accumulation for the state has declined and is still showing a loss. The financial income of state-operated enterprises has declined by about 40 percent in comparison to the past.

-- With the increase in the retail prices of consumer goods, a number of goods, such as agricultural implements, nonmotorized transportation vehicles, sheetmetal and tin goods, etc., cannot be sold.

-- There is a shortage of such essential goods as salt, oil, cloth, sugar, bicycles, and spare parts. Therefore, money has not been earned for the state. On the contrary, the legalization of the price increases of private merchants and cooperatives has truly contributed to increasing a number of prices on the free market.

-- Price supports for the rationed and unrationed goods have also increased, which has prevented the balancing of the local budget and the budgets have become more grant-like in nature, for there is no income but only large expenditures. The local budgets are incapable of making up the deficits assigned them, which results in those budgets monopolizing the capital of the production and circulation sectors.

For example, in 1981 Hoang Lien Son's total budgetary expenditures were 3.5 times greater than in 1980. Its structure was as follows:

- Continuing expenditures for administrative and professional purposes accounted for 30 percent.
- Price supports for the commercial and grain sectors accounted for 45 percent.
- Other expenditures accounted for 10 percent.

-- Capital construction expenditures accounted for 15 percent.

With such a budgetary structure, it is clear that it was merely a budget which made expenditures for consumption. The local contribution amounted to only 25 percent, while 75 percent of the budget was provided by the central echelon.

The above situation resulted from the effect of the price policy from 1 August to the end of the year. If the entire year were taken into account, the budgetary expenditures would be double the present actual expenditures.

In brief, the improvement of the price policy is essential but it has not been carried out completely, and in a coordinated and practical manner. Recently, it caused the situation of hindering buying and selling: difficulties have been encountered in production and losses have been incurred with regard to many products. The accumulation of the state budget has been reduced but expenditures have increased too rapidly and too greatly, which has caused an increasingly greater budget imbalance. Cash outlays have doubled and money has lost value. The living conditions of the armed forces, cadres, workers, and civil servants have become more difficult. Even though they received temporary salary supplementations of 100 percent and price supplements, in accordance with the policy, of about 200 percent in comparison to their basic salaries, they have not been able to keep up with rising prices.

I believe that the old price system was conservative and outmoded. But the new price policy has increased prices suddenly and excessively. Calculations have not been made in an orderly manner, based on the actual production and living conditions. There is a great disparity among production, circulation, and life, which has greatly upset production and life. I recommend that we study it more carefully and employ it in a more harmonious and rational manner, in order to serve the 1982 plan year and the 1981-1985 five-year plan. During the planning period the basic prices must be stable, for only then can we stabilize cost accounting and commerce, stimulate production, and stabilize living conditions, especially in the state sector.

Nguyen Ngoc Ho
National Assembly
Representative of
Hoang Lien Son Province

Workers of Quang Nien Mining Zone Determined to Fulfill 1982 State Plan

In order to help us fulfill the 1982 plan tasks, I recommend that the Council of Ministers, the ministries, and the central organs be concerned with resolving for us the following problems:

a. With regard to production, the greatest difficulty at present with regard to the supplying of coal to the various places in the country is the lack of transportation facilities, so the coal piles up at the places of production but is in short supply where it is needed. We recommend that there be a rebalancing of transportation capabilities in order to both assure production and meet consumer needs.

-- We recommend that the state promptly promulgate a management structure so that exported coal can support itself by the use of foreign exchange to purchase materials and equipment, the stabilization of production, and the creation of conditions for development in future years, especially spare parts for vehicles and machines serving the excavation of earth and rock -- an extremely important task -- at the open-pit mines in the Hon Gai-Cam Pha area.

-- We recommend that the Ministry of Communications and Transportation help us build the Bang Nau-Cua Ong railroad line and repair the Vang Danh-Dien Cong railroad line, and supply additional passenger cars to take workers to work, and that the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Supply supply the mines additional buses and equip them with vehicles capable of operating on mountain roads with steep inclines.

-- We recommend that the Ministry of Labor draft a plan to distribute and assign workers from the provinces so that the coal sector can train about 1,000 miners and prepare for mining in future years. We recommend that the units producing labor protection equipment promptly provide such equipment in order to serve production, for at present the quality of labor protection equipment is very low and it is supplied slowly.

b. With regard to living conditions, in 1981 the party and state issued many directives and resolutions regarding the improvement of the living conditions of workers and civil servants, such as resolutions 218-CP and 219-CP of the Council of Ministers. The coal sector also issued Directive No 250-CT, but the relevant ministries were slow in issuing circulars to guide its implementation. For example, there were no regulations regarding the third-shift supplementary meal and benefits for those working under unhealthy conditions until 4 months later. Meanwhile, the commercial sector had reduced supply prices and applied guaranteed commercial prices. The enterprises didn't have enough money to purchase goods at the new prices, which affected production labor.

Therefore, we recommend that when the Council of Ministers issues a directive or resolution it also set a deadline for the ministries to issue implementation guidance circulars.

As regards the nine goods supplied on a rationed basis, we recommend that the state assure the supplying of ample amounts, promptly and with good quality, especially with regard to grain, in order to help the workers make up for the energy they expend in the process of production. With regard to products which are essential, but are not rationed, such as bicycle spare parts, waterproof cloth, thermos liners, table fans, etc., we recommend that the Ministry of Home Trade supply additional quantities to the Quang Ninh commercial sector so that it can distribute them to the mine workers, especially the miners.

With regard to the other aspects of the workers' living conditions -- housing, recreation, relaxation, etc. -- the local governmental administration will discuss things with the enterprises in order to provide for them, and rely on the people.

c. With regard to policies and regulations, coal mining is an arduous, unhealthy occupation, and mining in the shafts is even more arduous and unhealthy. If

mining is to be an occupation passed on from father to son, we recommend that the state have a separate policy toward miners. For example, they should have more annual leave than the standard applied to workers and civil servants; miners must receive salaries higher than those paid workers in other difficult occupations; the collective housing standards of miners must be more generous than those of workers in other occupations; and because it is difficult to recruit underground miners they must be exempted from military service.

In the Quang Ninh mining area, where the working class first appeared in our country, during the mining tradition festival held on 12 November of this year we were able to locate at the Mao Khe mine only 30 families -- and at the Vang Danh mine only 3 families -- which included two generations of miners. That is symbolic of the difficulty of building the ranks of miners if there is no appropriate benefits policy.

With regard to the other policies, we recommend that the state readjust some systems, such as the annual emulation reward system, and readjust payments for social security in order to be appropriate to the present price situation and encourage workers and civil servants to enthusiastically compete to fulfill the state plan.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VILLAGE CRITICIZED FOR NOT AIDING NEW ECONOMIC ZONE SETTLERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Dec 81 p 2

[Letters From Readers column: "Going to a New Economic Zone"]

[Text] When I read the article "Chau Huyen District, Hai Hung Province, Does a Good Job of Sending People to New Economic Zone," which appeared in the 30 October 1981 issue of NHAN DAN, I was very enthusiastic and applauded the good deeds and valuable experiences of that district. I know that in many localities, such as Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, etc., there are districts and villages which have done a good job of mobilizing, organizing, and making arrangements for people to go to new economic zones, with a spirit of voluntariness and enlightenment, and with true contentment and enthusiasm, to build a new home area.

But there are some localities in which the base-level party committee echelons and governmental administrations still regard that matter lightly, so when the people arrive at the new economic zones they often encounter difficulties in production and life. Because living conditions there were difficult, there was little land, and there were many people (the per-capita average was no more than 500 square meters), Quang Hung Village in Quang Xuong District, Thanh Hoa Province, sent people to clear wasteland in Thanh Ky, in the province's midlands region about 80 kilometers away. The people had to provide their own facilities to transport their possessions and furniture to the new place. Between 1978 and March 1981, 115 families with nearly 1,000 members left the village to clear wasteland there. They lived scattered out on 30 hectares of land which formed a separate zone in the forest. The systems and commercial methods were practically unrelated to the new locality. Although there was such a large number of people there were no public health clinics or schools for the children. The people had to buy the essential consumer goods, such as salt, kerosene, medicine, etc., at free prices at a market nearly 30 kilometers away. Thanh Ky Village did not provide them with those items. The cooperative management board in their former village still owes the families which went to the new economic zone from two to three quintals of work-point rice. A number of priority policies, such as initial support payments and grain received during the first 18 months, as well as other policies, still have not been applied toward people who go to new economic zones. Many people are aware of that and wonder why Quang Hung Village lacks a sense of responsibility when sending local people to new economic zones. I recommend that the governmental administrations of the two localities (the old village and the new village) review that matter, take steps to overcome it, and enable people who go to new economic zones to be contented and produce enthusiastically.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STATE ENTERPRISES TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF FINANCIAL WORK

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Tran Cong Bay: "Financial Work in State Enterprises"]

[Text] Enterprises have long been interested in drafting production plans. There were quite a few cases of production plans being drafted separately from the related technical measures and without the support of the necessary financial source. This has been the reason why the production plans of many enterprises must be changed several times in a year. The financial plans of enterprises have not yet been ones that contained calculations for production-business plans aimed at achieving greater and greater results. They normally were drafted on the basis of the already-established production plans, i.e., on the basis of the economic norms to calculate the related financial norms that would ensure capital for such production plans. Financial sections of enterprises did not contribute ideas to the process of drafting production plans.

The method of drafting financial plans as mentioned above actually is drafting plans for requesting appropriation of capital. In many enterprises, the directors failed to use their financial affairs-accounting offices to help them to calculate production and business results. The financial sections were thus to find their distributing and supervisory functions gradually declining. They were not steadily holding their positions and were sometimes "left out" of the production-business process. This all-level administrative management now exists in many enterprises. Financial plans are only one-way reflection -- to get capital for the production need -- as they fail to affect production, nor to demand that production be effective. There have been quite a few cases of enterprises requesting appropriation of additional capital while production and profit did not increase or even decreased as compared with the previous year.

Production and circulation are undergoing many changes; in many enterprises there have been and are new factors appearing, but at the same time wrongdoings have also turned up and must be considered and corrected in time. To guide production and circulation in the right direction in conformity with the state line and

policies, it is necessary to strengthen control work. The latter is a basic function of socialist finances. Without control the existence of finances becomes meaningless. Self-control is a very important need of financial control work in enterprises. Control by the higher-ranking financial organs is indispensable, but it cannot replace self-control by the enterprises themselves. The higher echelons can organize only periodic control in every 6 or 12 months, but enterprises must organize self-control on a permanent basis. At present, since many enterprises do not pay proper attention to this work, the shortcomings in financial management are not to be overcome in time.

The state has just promulgated a number of policies having to do with the financial work of enterprises, including adjusting wholesale and retail prices of materials and goods of various kinds. The idea that guides the new positions and policies of the state is to do away with losses in production and business and to increase accumulation for society. But in some places this is considered an opportunity to include in the costs many expenses that do not have economic and technical ground to exist but are aimed at creating some "margin" for reducing costs and getting more profit exceeding the plan goals. The financial sections of enterprises are not yet sensitive about price changes, nor have they boldly analyzed and checked the parts that made up the costs -- first of all, the rate of consumption of materials and other expenses -- so as to have accurate motions and to make the costs correctly reflect any reasonable production expenses.

The question that is being raised is that if the costs of products go up beyond the level of adjusted selling prices, many products and enterprises will bear losses, which will directly affect paying money into the budget and the ability to satisfy the ever increasing economic and social needs. A preliminary check shows that the costs of a number of products have not been correctly calculated. Therefore, it is necessary to check again the costs of these and other products if they are considered incorrect. This is an area where the enterprises' financial sections can develop their controlling functions.

Speaking about finances is speaking about income and expenses. Any production and business units in the national economy do need to spend money to generate income and to have income in order to continue spending money. If expanded reproduction is wanted, this process must take place in accordance with the shape of a funnel rather than that of a conical hat. If an expense is necessary, even 1 million dong must be spent, but if it means waste and lack of results, nothing should be appropriated, even a single dong. To make the collecting-spending process take place in a normal manner throughout the country, the state-operated enterprises and other economic units must pay fully, correctly and in time the items that they must pay into the budget, such as state collections, capital depreciation, part of profit, price differences, return of excess capital, etc. This is an obligation of enterprises to the state. A check of the collections and payments in the budget in the first 9 months shows that a number of enterprises fulfilled only about 50 percent of the yearly plan and others kept the money obtained from their sales

of goods and spent 10-20 percent of their receipts. Still other enterprises kept in their funds large amounts of cash six times higher than the norms would allow them to, etc.

In the financial work of enterprises, a matter that is drawing attention is the capital needed for production and business after the new wholesale prices are applicable. About this matter the joint Ministry of Finance and Banking has issued a circular serving as a guide and primarily indicating that after accounting has been done again for prices of materials and for goods in stocks at new prices, if any enterprises are short of capital, they can borrow money from the bank.

A matter that has great significance for the quality of enterprise financial work is to organize the financial machinery and management cadres. At present, the financial management machinery is not the same in all enterprises, even the name is not uniform -- it is called financial affairs-accounting office in some places and accounting office elsewhere. More attention is usually paid to accounting and since the financial work is not given its correct role, the effectiveness and effects of the financial machineries of enterprises are not very great yet. Financial management cadres are not adequate in terms of quantities, educational background and capabilities, particularly in the enterprises in the South. This is a reason why financial management work has not yet become orderly and financial management procedures and policies have not yet been fully carried out.

We are gradually doing away with the all-level administrative management and building the management system in accordance with the socialist business formula -- effectiveness is the objective of management. Improving the quality of financial work in enterprises is contributing to the above-mentioned changing process. As an immediate job, we must concentrate on properly doing the following in connection with financial work in our enterprises:

One, to draft financial plans along with production and technical plans. Through financial norms control the balance of the different plans that go together, such as production plans and materials and labor supply plans, capital construction plans and production plans, etc. Use such financial norms as turnover cycle of fluid capital, effectiveness of use of fixed assets, capital for production as compared with output and accumulation resulting from it, etc. to check production and to demand economic effectiveness of production. Enterprises have the task of drafting financial plans and defending them in front of the higher echelons along with production and technical plans.

Two, to organize periodic analyses of economic activities in every 6 and 12 months for the purpose of correcting in time any deviations and shortcomings in management and, first of all, maintaining discipline in regard to payment and collection for the budget. At the same time, further develop the results obtained, such as reducing consumption of materials, lowering costs, increasing accumulation, raising workers' legitimate income and increasing payment into the budget.

Three, to have a correct concept of financial work in our enterprises. Financial management is the job of an entire enterprise, from its director to its workers, in which the financial affairs-accounting office holds the primary responsibility. Each person is to calculate the effectiveness of a single task and each link in the entire job. Reality has proved that wherever everybody is concerned about financial management and ponders over effectiveness, production and business will be growing and the interests of the state, the enterprise and working people will all increase, even under the conditions of production still encountering many difficulties.

Four, to quickly perfect the enterprises' financial management machineries by, first of all, selecting people of good qualities, background and capabilities to reinforce them. Finance cadres must be honest, loyal and truthful and have definite capabilities. When they have to decide about any matters having to do with finance, directors of enterprises must make careful calculations and consult with the financial affairs-accounting office of their enterprises. Their orders in the field of finance cannot go against the financial management laws of the state. The superior echelons must have plans for training and strengthening cadres to raise the capabilities of untrained cadres and to supply cadres in time wherever there is a shortage of them. What is very important now is to create a strong social opinion to protect and encourage in time those management cadres who dare to fight against any manifestations and acts of violation of the socialist properties. Those are the practical things to be done to contribute to raising the quality of financial work in our enterprises in the present stage.

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AGRICULTURE

HAI HUNG PROVINCE ACHIEVES HIGHEST RICE OUTPUT EVER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 81 p 1

/Article: "Hai Hung Tenth-Month Rice Output More Than 100,000 Tons Over Last Year"/

/Text/ During the 1981 tenth-month crop, Hai Hung Province transplanted 122,400 hectares, exceeding the planned level by 3.4 percent with 96 percent of the cooperatives letting product contracts to the laborers. Nearly the entire area was sown and transplanted on schedule (including 32 percent transplanted in short-term rice varieties CT2, Dong Nai, 75-6, 75-10, IR 1561, etc.). Technical methods were carried out better than the previous year. The stubble was plowed under over 70 percent of the area. One ton more than last year of stable manure was spread per hectare and the farmers saved grain to exchange for an additional 4,000 tons of nitrate fertilizer for top dressing.

A severe drought occurred at the beginning of the season and at the end, insects and disease developed over 50 percent of the area. Thanks to firm supervision and concentration of labor forces, electricity, fuel and insecticides, losses were limited.

Although the early tenth-month rice plantings of Hai Hung were affected by storms, insects and disease, yields achieved 23 quintals per hectare. The middle and late plantings achieved from 28 to 30 quintals per hectare.

According to initial estimates, the tenth-month rice crop yield may achieve 27 quintals per hectare. The output of tenth-month rice will be more than 330,000 tons, an increase of more than 100,000 tons over the 1980 tenth-month crop. Therefore, rice output for the entire year of 1981 will be nearly 700,000 tons, the highest rice output ever achieved by Hai Hung Province. The paddy equivalent grain output will achieve more than 830,000 tons, exceeding the planned level by 50,000 tons and 150,000 tons more than 1974.

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AGRICULTURE

THAI BINH PROVINCE ACHIEVES HIGH 1981 RICE YIELDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 81 p 1

/Article: "Thai Binh Achieves More Than 6 Tons of Rice Per Hectare for Entire Year"

/Text/ Thai Binh Province has nearly completed the harvest of 82,290 hectares of tenth-month rice. The area of tenth-month rice this year increased by 15.1 percent over the 1980 tenth-month crop.

Although there was a severe drought at the beginning of the season and flooding at the end, the entire area was not lost. Product contracts for the laborers were carried out over nearly the entire area. This was a rice crop in which cultivation was rapid, sowing and transplanting on schedule and fertilization prompt. Two weeding were conducted over 42 percent of the rice area and 58 percent of the area was weeded three times. An average of 8 tons of stable manure was applied to each hectare, an increase of more than 40,000 tons for the entire season compared with the same period in 1980. An average of 105 kilograms of nitrate fertilizer was applied per hectare. More than 1 million people at various times came to capture butterflies and spray insecticide, restricting damage caused by insects and disease to the absolutely lowest level.

By 20 November, Thai Binh basically completed harvest of the tenth-month rice. The estimated yield is from 29 to 30 quintals per hectare, one of the highest tenth-month crop yields achieved.

During 1981, Thai Binh had bumper crops in both the fifth-month and tenth-month seasons and the output for the entire year was from 61 to 62 quintals per hectare.

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AGRICULTURE

MORE PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES, TEAMS SET UP IN NAM BO

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Nam Bo Provinces Establish More Than 600 Additional Collectives, 3,559 Production Solidarity Teams"]

[Text] The Nam Bo provinces have as of now about 176 agricultural cooperatives, 3,759 production collectives and more than 30,000 production solidarity, work rotation, work exchange, small-size draft power, water line and pump, and new variety reproduction and selection teams.

Of these figures, this year the provinces established more than 600 collectives and 3,559 production solidarity teams. The old cooperatives were consolidated for the first time.

The localities that had a relatively strong movement were Kien Giang raising the number of collectives from 421 (in December 1980) to 525, Minh Hai from 106 to 318, Long An having 63 additional collectives, Ben Tre 52, Dong Thap 34 and Cuu Long 58. Long Phu District (Hau Giang Province) raised the number of its collectives from 126 to 276, with all of its 15 villages located in areas of different population and geographic characteristics having organized their own production collectives. These districts -- Ben Thu (Long An Province); Chau Thanh (Ben Tre); Lap Vo, Tam Nong and Hong Ngu (Dong Thap); Go Quao and Giong Rieng (Kien Giang); Vinh Long (Cuu Long); Vinh Loi and Gia Rai (Minh Hai), etc. -- had the best movement to establish agricultural cooperatives among the provinces.

Of the existing cooperatives 114 have been consolidated and temporarily divided into production units and 62 have succeeded in maintaining business management and unified distribution within themselves. Generally speaking, the production collectives and cooperatives have fully expanded their operations by going from growing rice to growing such subsidiary food crops as peanut, soybean, jute and sugar cane and from growing one crop to raising hogs, ducks and fish and expanding their handicraft occupations.

The movement to transform agriculture remains slow in the southern provinces. The number of farmers' families and the areas of land engaged in collective production are still small. In many localities there are no production solidarity, work rotation and work exchange teams. Most collectives and cooperatives still grow rice as their only crop; the material and technical base remains weak; the ability of cadres to organize management is in many ways limited, which is creating difficulties for the progress of the movement.

In addition to encouraging farmers to take part in various forms of cooperation in agriculture and after having reviewed the results of applying on a trial basis the system of product contract with selected units in Ho Chi Minh City and Hau Giang and Dong Nai Provinces, the VCP Central Committee secretariat has issued a circular to authorize extending product contracts to labor groups and laborers in the cooperatives and production collectives in the Nam Bo provinces.

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AGRICULTURE

SELLING OF BUFFALOES AND CATTLE FOR PROFIT DENOUNCED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Dec 81 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column by Xuan Thuy of Trucking Enterprise No 1 in Ha Son Binh: "Stop Immediately Illegal Buying and Selling of Buffaloes and Cattle"]

[Text] Our draft animals are now an important link in agriculture. Lately some localities have neglected leadership and let a number of cooperatives slaughter quite many buffaloes and cattle which had been "rejected from crop growing" work. What has raised some concern was the fact that many localities, in spite of a shortage of draft power, still let people illegally deal in buffaloes and cattle and failed to stop them. These animals have become an object for buying and reselling and adversely affected the situation of grain production. In the Ha Son Binh highlands there are many buffaloes and cattle that are cheaper than in the delta. Taking advantage of this condition, a number of people spent hundreds of thousands of dong to buy buffaloes and cattle there for profitable resale in the delta. They made contact with sellers in the Mai Chau and Da Bac areas to buy buffaloes at the price of about 1,500-1,600 dong each and "asked for" the means of transportation of the state to transport them to the delta for resale at 5,000-6,000 dong per head.

Let us propose that the local organs in charge of the management of buffaloes and cattle take some measure to put an end to this illegal practice.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

SUGAR PROCESSING PLANTS INCREASE PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 81 p 1

/VNA News Release: "Federation of Sugar Cane Enterprises Increases Output of Primary Products"/

/Text/ During the first 10 months of this year, the Vietnam Federation of Sugar Cane Enterprises (Ministry of Food Industry) produced 22,000 tons of cane sugar, 37,000 tons of glucose, 2.3 million liters of alcohol and 2.2 million liters of liqueur. The output of primary products increased by two to three times and labor productivity increased by 120 percent compared with the same period last year, the highest level ever achieved.

Many capable cadres returned to the primary level units to directly handle production; while at the same time, many groups of cadres went down to inspect, ascertain the actual situation in the factories, assist in promptly overcoming difficulties, reconciling plans, distributing material, replacement parts, fuel, etc. The Quang Ngai, Binh Duong, Hiep Hoa, etc. sugar processing plants firmly coordinated with the local areas to closely follow harvesting schedules, improve marketing formulas, carry out a rational price policy and rapidly transport hundreds of thousands of tons of sugar cane to the plants.

Primary level units organized the additional clearance of more than 500 hectares and the planting and harvesting of an additional 3,700 tons of sugar cane. The Khanh Hoi and Bien Hoa sugar processing plants properly prepared storage buildings, received the raw sugar and then conducted refining and delivery precisely on schedule, saving the state tens of thousands of dong in foreign exchange.

The plants all employ product contracts. The Bien Hoa Sugar Processing Plant completed restoration of a sack weaving shop and sugar shop ahead of schedule; and during the third quarter, produced an additional 7,454 tons of sugar. The Khanh Hoi Plant reorganized production, concentrated on good repair, returned many machines to operation and raised output from 75 to 110 tons per day, the highest level ever achieved.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

HAIPHONG PORT IMPROVES FREIGHT HANDLING FACILITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Haiphong Port Repairs, Properly Manages Cargo Handling Equipment, Means"]

[Text] Haiphong Port is concentrating efforts to properly organize the repair and management of equipment aimed at unceasingly raising the cargo handling volume. Recently, many ships have been released from 1 to 5 days ahead of schedule, the vessel Minsk by 6 days and the vessel Asiron by 9 days. Consequently, the port was awarded 30,000 dollars.

Units in the port have organized socialist labor to handle scores of tons of material. The port has organized the repair, restoration and placement in use of 10 fork lifts and tractors lying in disrepair for the past 5 years and five cranes with a lifting capacity of from 6 to 12.5 tons. Moreover, there is also a project to erect eight new funnels and clamshell buckets with capacities from 6 to 10 tons to support the requirements for handling bulk goods in the freight handling areas.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

CONFERENCE REVIEWS ETHNIC MINORITY LANGUAGE POLICY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 81 p 3

[Article: "Some Current Problems in Language Policy for Ethnic Minorities"]

[Text] Recently in Hanoi, the Language Information Bureau of the Institute of Social Science Information held a conference to discuss "Current Problems in the Ethnic Minority Language Policy."

Assembling a great amount of information on this specific topic, the committees outlined the results through many years of on-the-spot researchers and investigators in the diversified practices in oral and written language of the ethnic minorities in every language branch in our country, and in the achievements and problems presented during the process of carrying out the language policy of the party and state.

Affirming the scientific and revolutionary nature of the language policy under the new system is to recognize the importance of the spoken and written languages of the ethnic minorities in conjunction with emphasis on the important role of the common language (Vietnamese) and the national written language with its status as the national official language and a tool of equality and unity for the ethnic minorities. The committee members stated that the commendable achievements of research practice and language policy achievement were correct. Based on the results of oral and written language investigations as well as the requirements and aspirations of the ethnic minorities, functional agencies have perfected or newly edited the written languages of the Tay-Nung, Thai, Mong, etc. ethnic minorities and have published the following dictionaries: Tay-Nung-Vietnamese, Meo-Vietnamese, Vietnamese-Gia Rai, Khmer-Vietnamese, etc. Research in effective methods for dual-language (Vietnamese and mother tongue) teaching of ethnic minority students and people is being emphasized. Methods of directly teaching Vietnamese as a living language and using the national written language to record the native language (the bridging method) are being tested in "cultural enlightenment campaigns" in Ha Tuyen and have presented many prospects which may be universally applied in other locations.

Many ethnic minorities are increasingly expanding the use of Vietnamese along with their mother tongue in daily economic and social activities. Gradual application of the program to teach the common spoken language and national written language has shown results in the general education of many ethnic minorities with an

outstanding achievement the elimination of illiteracy effectively carried out over the entire nation. These steps in the right direction of living language practice have been an important contribution in introducing scientific and technical advances to production, answering the study and culture life requirements of the ethnic minorities and promoting their mutual understanding and solidarity.

With the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of party and state language policy achievement, many researchers have proposed the following methods:

Increase the supervision and organization responsibility role of party committee and administrative echelons in the local area on the ethnic minority language policy.

Train many ethnic minority teachers proficient in both their mother tongue and Vietnamese.

Continue to conduct research and perfect or re-edit the written languages of ethnic minorities to meet the needs and expectation of those languages. Compile additional dictionaries collating Vietnamese with ethnic minority languages, dual language textbooks, etc.

Moreover, the conference also listened to a report on the situation and experience of using ethnic minority languages in Daghestan in the Soviet Union.

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

HA NAM NINH PEOPLE GO TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES IN MINH HAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Ha Nam Ninh Sends in One Day Nearly 1,000 People to New Economic Zones"]

[Text] After a period of urgent preparations in both Ha Nam Ninh and Minh Hai Provinces, on 10 December 199 families totaling nearly 1,000 people left Ha Nam Ninh for the new economic zones in Minh Hai Province.

Thanks to good preparations in both locations, where they left and where they were to be accepted, within only a short time Phu Tan District (Minh Hai Province) had completed the construction of 92 houses and the foundations of 100 others to be built to welcome the people from Ha Nam Ninh. The families in Kim Son, Hai Hau, Tam Diep, Y Yen and Hoa Lu Districts this time had been able to liquidate their properties before their departure. Each district had a physician and a number of cadres who accompanied the people from the district as they traveled to the new land.

Prior to the time of departure, the heads of the Central Guidance Committee for Labor and Population Distribution and the Department for Labor and Population Movement and the chairmen of the VCP committees and people's committees of Ha Nam Ninh Province and the districts which had people going away this time came to offer their greetings and to see them off.

Nguyen Van Cuong of Van Hai Village (Kim Son District), whose wife and three children had already gone to the new economic zone, was leaving with two other children this time. Phan Van Dien of Kim My Village carried with him 20 kilograms of glutinous rice seeds and left with his family for the new economic zone. The family of Mr Man of Hai An Village (Hai Hau District) volunteered to go to the new economic zone and left behind in their native land properties valued at 125,000 dong.

Everybody was enthusiastic and promised to work resolutely to have good production in the new land. With good results in the first phase, Ha Nam Ninh is actively preparing for the next phases to send people to Gia Lai-Kon Tum and Lam Dong.

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